

牙雲良藥

**益乾化育丸** 專治腎經不足陽萎不舉遺精腰膝酸痛耳聾耳鳴  
益壯元陽益筋骨添補髓強身種子(價目)單料大匣大洋一元二角料大匣大洋二元

**楓脂龍腦膏** 專治皮膚疥癩黑風濕癰疽瘡毒斑痧發赤白癩風乾濕癬疥  
腐潔白嫩嬌嫩膩香容肌脫去諸瘡(價目)每盒大洋二角每打大洋二元

**琥珀淋濁丸** 專治淋疾火砂石血而痛淋瀝沙淋白濁便結刺刺婦人楊梅  
陰蝨小兒胎毒功功能消淋止濁清毒滅菌(價目)大瓶洋一元每打十元小瓶洋六角每打六元

北京吳書雲約望  
前門外大街胡同電話南四七六三  
西南國二四號  
茲報人代購不加酬力

啓者本公司備足資本一百萬元專保人壽水火保險公司設在香港並於驗面各埠設立分局其信用之豐固賠款之速早已爲社會所推許現經本公司董事議決將天津一部分之營業刻行停止至北京及各埠分公司內有一欲投保險者至本公司接洽可也電七話南局二四

公司理人張容生啓

福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

▲郵政總局特准掛號認爲新聞紙類▼

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號▼

## 目 價 白 告

▲日 至三月每日每  
字收大洋一分▲四日  
至七月每日八釐▲八  
日至十月每日五釐  
▲十六日至一月每字  
三厘▲一季九五折年  
九折全年八折

均用五號字以百字起  
碼刊資先付事關詞訟  
另議商標圖樣校圖所  
占地位計算縮短日期  
刊資概不退還封面照  
價加倍

以上定價均係  
先期交足其有  
拖欠未清者概  
按零月計算外  
埠匯兌不通郵  
費代價九五折  
空函恕不答事  
開眼概從陽曆  
年節紀念各口  
例有休刊日期  
概不補寄

中國國民黨陸軍軍官學校啓事

改組爲一國民革命軍中央軍事政治學校，範圍擴大，有  
需要幹部人材甚多，凡在本國或外國學校畢業者，有  
專門學術及經驗而爲中國國民黨黨員或表同情於本黨者  
，由黨員三人以上之介紹，並填明本人履歷及詳細其意  
見，由郵局掛號寄來，經審查合格後，即當電召到校候  
用。通訊處：廣東黃埔陸軍軍官學校教育處。注意：欲  
詢問詳細情形，祈至翠花胡同八號接洽。

班次 初中二年級下學期生及高等補習生  
 考期 三月六日  
 優待教會學校轉學生簡章函索即寄  
 報名期 延至三月五日  
 地址 交道口東大街三十九號

綏遠全區職業專門學校

校長	易培基	董事長	徐翼	董事	王龍惠
蔣夢麟	周鯤生	易培基	馬叙倫	陳筑山	
徐謙	李石曾	霍堅	李烈鈞	李石青	

農科插班生

世界潮流日趨險惡吾人愛茲驚駭浪之中大有朝不保夕之憂獻計爰本同  
儕之愛自救之運動編譯寄贈諸國人凡欲一試者請將各街住址並附郵  
十二分寄上海南京路二益北里一百六十一號中華同濟社編譯部查收  
月逐期奉贈月報並已出版之各書此啓  
中華同濟社印

人自誇自譽一流可比也購藥認明胃圖商標啓臣秘製不誤  
價目每匣兩服大洋二角▲經售處宣外南柳巷平報社  
電話南司五二四一送報人代取不加脚力

現代哲學概論出版了

本行兼售 啓新廠磁器  
利濟純毛織品

崇內東單北總布胡同  
西口電話東局一四六六

[illegible][illegible]

# 焦作煤礦工會罷工交涉代表團啓事

精神而與帝國主義者妥協遂不得不謀自救之法所以特派代表等來京言去真相敬懇各公曾刊體報館本愛國齊難打倒帝國主義決心與我輩以經

中國國民黨廣州特別市執行委員會婦女部 **新婦女月刊社啓事**

亦可出版態度鮮明內容豐富對於言論上概取公開歡迎

熱心婦女運動各界人士及我女同胞惠賜大作以光篇幅  
第三期徵文

二我之家事改良意見

以上二兩題係欲作者發表其個人意見以資討論四題係就作者之家鄉及所在地觀察所得而紀其實憑空結

國國民黨黨員高尙啓事  
 鄙人由法抵京見其報載有黨部緊急通告稱北京執行部設南花園一號遂急  
 該處登記現知南花園一號係假冒本黨名義者該處爲伍即日脫離該僞偽  
 已由廣州第二次代表大會處處永遠開除黨籍鄙人雖與爲伍即日脫離該僞  
 另到翠花胡同八號正黨部報到並力一致工作特此聲明二月三十  
 國民革命的南針革命週報出了？  
 革命週報是國民黨在北京惟一的中心刊物他的目的是要出版黨的的主張  
 國民黨爲民衆利益而奮鬥的事實很急切地介紹與全國民衆以博得一般民  
 來理解革命的分子是要指出國民革命的正軌使得一般革命的分子大家都  
 發行通訊的定於本星期六東城翠花胡同八號價目每份二枚同志贈閱 創刊

特 起衆和 號部等到











積筋腎疳散  
專治梅毒結於宗筋勞癰腐落及楊梅結毒週身骨體癰腐  
瘡癤下疳陰蝕小瘡疥癩一洗盡黃水功能止痛生肌  
散諸毒火腫爛瘡癰腐風疔惡瘡物不明如雲霧  
磨雲復光散  
專治眼科七十二症凡初起內外障翳赤白攻點疳肉

[illegible]



英商賄趙武力壓迫民衆

▲長沙特約通訊員天馬 (續)

爲請願事：此次英美烟公司行凶英人，歐傷雪

察員多人，並出手槍恐嚇，屢作放射狀，如非糾察員，則「五卅」慘劇，勢將重演長沙。旋美國水

口應英商之請，保護營業，武裝登岸，橫行街市，

國。侮辱凌夷，莫此爲甚。事後，經各公法團代表議，一致議決各條，呈請政府照案提出嚴重抗議，

願貴會催促政府切實執行；乃時逾一週，猶不見

府抗議之提出，乃經南苑外人對林某進行，自注

何能順利進行，反使行凶英頑，藉口妨碍營業，提倡義，並妄指糾察員查貨之不合。以此違背民意，

利，輕視國體，詔媚外人之政府，實屬延誤外交，

民代表資格。非然者，亦係故遺疑定，別有作用。

帝國主義侵略中國以來，迄今八十餘年，喪我國權

土地，製造我內亂，殘殺我同胞，罪惡滔天，不可  
維其致此之由，一因國民沉迷不自醒悟，不知團結

抗，一因國內軍閥，甘心賣國，託庇帝國主義以自

因湊合，帝國主義之凶饑，乃得高懸萬丈，不可遏者以衆覺悟，日進千里，反帝國主義運動，遍及全

閱爲結懣帝國主義者計，反從而摧殘壓迫之，此五

凶，實五卅慘案之餘波，又卽五卅慘案之繼起，國

府，若不嚴重反抗，則實國主義之國家，從此非所  
國國民，爲彼應享有之權利矣。貴會爲人民代表機關

於此種重大外交，尤須極力代表民意而奮鬥。特此

成依照各公法團代表請願文所列各條，及貴會所議決

立即分別抗議，以求挽救。事關國家前途，移懇准

已久，上旬卽有箭在弦上一觸卽發之勢。其所以忍不

者。因趙特派鍾伯毅謁唐，申明過了陰曆年即行下台，不戀棧，哀求唐勿爲已甚，使子可以敷衍過去。

爲滑頭，當然亦願留有餘地，對於趙氏自甘退讓一

投降國民政府一事，於是乃依照某親信者之妙計，得

民主義，預備通令各軍，一經研究孫文主義，以拒  
。可謂滑稽之至矣。  
(二月八日)

廣東國會議員會籌備會

赴會團體數百……選定二十

七團體組織執行委員會……

定二十日舉行示威運動

不能把持北方政局；

政權完全在張作霖手  
年大敗後，現在受日本

主張力量之扶持，又與吳佩孚訂國民軍，

帝國主義軍閥包圍，四面交

攻，無法進行國民會議，這  
是去年到現在不能進行國民  
軍，我們很難固定  
們知道北方民衆運動已

會原因。現在爲何又要擴大一天。都起來爲國  
議之運動。去年十一月  
恢復國民會議運動，就是國

八二十九兩日北京市

悟奮關精神，張作霖

—



到北京。段祺瑞地位自然要  
倒。日前徐世昌親詣其封  
如虛置，隨便一補即行倒下  
。現下北京有兩種主張，一  
是譚述說，這是與吳景濂等  
般人，想恢復舊現時代公布  
的憲法，這是最不法最反動  
主張，附和的人尚少，值不  
得吾人討論，第二種主張是  
譚法說，怎麼叫譚法說呢？有  
一部分無聊政客議員，想將  
民國元年約法恢復起來，收  
拾時局，這派主張比吳景濂  
多些人贊成，他們以爲約法  
是南京政府公佈的，何以我  
們革命黨都反對呢？殊不知  
法是保護大多數人民利益的  
，而不是拿來少數人民利益  
的利益而設。民國元年因一般  
武人無法，故立約法，及至  
十一年，自六年譚法至十  
年已有六年，人民犧牲者不  
知凡幾，一般國會議員見  
現存取買便捨棄譚法而做  
豬子，國會議員自投降做  
豬子我們萬萬同胞，所以譚  
法一個名字，也不成理由。  
張作霖此時宜言保境，段祺  
瑞則虛掛執政之名，譚憲法  
又不成理由則國會議員實爲  
最適用之方案，可能一成度  
亦至顯。國會議員是想集合  
全國各界在一堂用全國人民  
利益做基礎來解決國是，孫  
先生宣言中，（一）工人，  
（二）（新興工業家），（三）  
農民，（四）商民，（五）  
教育會，（六）學生會，（七）  
大學，（八）政黨，（九）  
反對曹吳各軍，孫先生  
意思已定採納國會議員得成，  
未必一定採納國民黨政綱，  
而是要使國民革命成功，必  
須有下國民會議，人民才能  
將他的痛苦說出來，商量解  
決的方法，這是全國人民  
無不贊成的。但軍閥卻視爲  
眼中釘，孫先生於臨終前曾  
對段說，只要善後會議能容  
納人民團體參加，則名義一  
層可以商量。當時段派人對  
我說，我們贊成國民會議，  
不過要從善後會議產生。我  
們要真正國民會議，只有由  
國民會議預備會議產生。官  
僚的善後會議，決不能產生  
真正國民會議。後來他又說  
，准請人民團體代表爲善後

會議專門委員，不過沒有  
決權，只許發言，其實同上  
海工部局一樣。請了許多  
主義，可見得軍閥怕國民  
民，因爲會議一成功，則政  
權在人民手裏，故帝國主義  
在北方，用全副武力破壞。  
北軍，軍閥紛亂，帝國主  
義把棋不定。只有人民起來  
作盛大之要求，知到非開  
國民會議。無以收拾時局，  
促我們希望各地恢復國民  
促成會，尤其希望廣東各界  
日成立國民會議促成會，  
組織權限宣傳各計劃進行  
力可用，但必先以宣傳方法  
，使全國人民都了解，都能  
爲自身利益而奮鬥。

**國民會議促成會章程**  
程第一條 本會以促成國民  
會議由人民掌握政權，統一  
中國，取消不平等條約爲宗旨。  
第二條 本會由廣東各  
界人民團體組織之。第三條  
，本會以代表大會爲最高機  
關。代表大會開會後，以執  
行委員會爲最高機關，第四  
條 本會代表由各界人民團  
體各派代表二人至三人組織  
執行委員會，由代表大會推  
舉二十七個各派代表一人組  
織之，第五條 本會執行委  
員會內部職務分配如下：  
（一）總務部，統理各部事務  
下設文書股庶務股。（二）  
組織部，下設調查股統計股  
演講股。（三）宣傳部，下設  
股交通部翻譯股。（五）財  
政部，下設會計股籌款股  
，每股設正副部長各一人  
，每股主任一人，必要時得  
增設副主任若干人。第六條  
代表大會執行三種：（一）  
代表大會，執行委員會召集  
之。（二）執行委員會和三  
部長會議。均由總務部長召  
集之。開會時由總務部長爲  
主席，第七條 本會辦公費  
由各團體自由捐，必要時得  
向外募捐。第八條 本會章  
程經代表大會通過，即發生  
效力。如有未盡善時，得由  
代表大會修正之。

**上海女子日報館遭難詳情**（尹實）  
松瀨戒嚴司令部副官長趙金生……追姦女子日報主任程席儒真相  
上海通訊：當去臘十一月間，士，曾以新聞記者資格，訪  
問松瀨戒嚴司令部，因館址

在開北共和路，甚相鄰近。女士即乘車至司令部，投求謁，由該部，副官長趙恒生，字子才接見，態度和平，趙見女士長襟維恭，座定，忽有妓女六名來，相與狎昵，女士意頗不悅，為尋常交際事，乃如約又飯。女士詢以有何見教，趙謂有機要事，必須面晤，昨晚席間因有不速客，故相告耳。女士不敢行，商於余，余以為未便以小人心度君子，彼既屈地方專長官，豈不自顧其人格，況大西洋，地處租界，乃繁鬧人之大旅館，彼既來賓，語相招，卑屬尋常宴會，姑行亦何妨。女士以為然，遂往，至則大西洋侍者，告女士，謂趙早已來過，現在一枝香等候，速往。遲，女士聞言，即轉身至一枝香，見趙果在。惟其所居甚密，陳設獨精緻，而尤甚秘密。女士一入其室，趙即屏斥，女士殊惴惴，然猶強展其顏。問趙惟以何事提兄，趙金金未知女士其願否。女士親承不能應，久之乃曰，現代潮流所趨，男女社交公開，本際朋友有何不可，趙又曰，如此，我三生之幸耳。請即以女士手上所代之表給我，我並有鈔票數十元，贈女士，請女士另去買一隻。言畢，舉即欲強奪女士手表並伸手欲以鈔票置女士衣袋中，女士愕然失色，對曰吾不意為副官長，行動如此，吾將戚外人乎，趙始止，女士表，得不為所奪，鈔票趙仍縮手藏其衣袋中。趙竊立起撫女士之背曰與爾交友，手裏即為紀念耳。（未完）

鷄血藤丸

[illegible]

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二册

每册大洋五角

一册

定價一元五角

一册

定價大洋八

一册

定價大洋六

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定價一元五角

一册

定價二元七角半

一册

定價一元五角

一册

定價一元二半

丁册

定價三角

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### 唐生智與趙恒惕破臉

趙恒惕預備出走

本報長沙特約通訊員云：唐生智與趙恒惕之關係，自唐氏由滬返湘後，日益趨於破裂。唐氏自滬返湘後，即由趙氏接見，並由趙氏出面，向唐氏表示慰問。唐氏對趙氏之態度，頗感不滿。唐氏在湘期間，曾與趙氏多次會談，但均無結果。唐氏對趙氏之態度，已達於極點。唐氏已決定出走，並已與各方接洽。唐氏之出走，將對湘局產生重大影響。

### 株州上豪之橫暴

汪先宗從事農民運動

被土豪酷刑殺戮

株州通訊：安源萍鄉工人汪先宗，前在安源時，熱心工人運動，以救國為宗旨，從事農民運動。汪氏在株州期間，曾與各方接洽，並已與各方接洽。汪氏之出走，將對株州局產生重大影響。

### 山窮水盡之東省財政

文武兩派大起紛爭

廣東財政：東省之財政，近已達於山窮水盡之境地。文武兩派大起紛爭，財政狀況日益惡化。東省財政之困境，已達於極點。東省財政之困境，已達於極點。

### 天津各界之討吳反英運動

誓死打倒吳佩孚與英國帝國主義

天津通訊：天津各界，近已發起討吳反英運動。各界誓死打倒吳佩孚與英國帝國主義。天津各界之運動，已達於極點。

### 工人代表大會

議決一致驅吳反英

上海通訊：上海工人代表大會，近已議決一致驅吳反英。大會決定，將採取一切必要措施，以驅逐吳佩孚與英國帝國主義。上海工人代表大會之決定，已達於極點。

### 張發奎渡河過境追述

廣州通訊：張發奎渡河過境追述

張發奎渡河過境追述：張發奎將軍，近已渡河過境。張氏之渡河，將對粵局產生重大影響。張氏之渡河，已達於極點。

### 北京各界籌備中山週年紀念

籌辦處正積極進行

北京通訊：北京各界，近已籌備中山週年紀念。籌辦處正積極進行。北京各界之籌備，已達於極點。

### 北京國民討張反日大會

警告日使芳澤書

北京通訊：北京國民討張反日大會，近已警告日使芳澤書。大會決定，將採取一切必要措施，以討伐張作霖與日本帝國主義。北京國民討張反日大會之決定，已達於極點。

### 張作霖大舉招新兵

奉天通訊：張作霖大舉招新兵

張作霖大舉招新兵：張作霖將軍，近已大舉招新兵。張氏之招兵，將對奉天局產生重大影響。張氏之招兵，已達於極點。

### 國民會議促成會總會開會

決定四月一日開全體執行委員會

國民會議促成會總會開會：國民會議促成會總會，近已決定四月一日開全體執行委員會。總會之開會，將對全國局產生重大影響。總會之開會，已達於極點。

### 紅軍會救護隊

分赴直隸救護傷兵

紅軍會救護隊：紅軍會救護隊，近已分赴直隸救護傷兵。救護隊之行動，將對直隸局產生重大影響。救護隊之行動，已達於極點。

### 北京紡織工會成立

北京通訊：北京紡織工會成立

北京紡織工會成立：北京紡織工會，近已正式成立。工會之成立，將對北京紡織業產生重大影響。工會之成立，已達於極點。

### 傷癆咳嗽

傷癆咳嗽

傷癆咳嗽：傷癆咳嗽，近已達於極點。傷癆咳嗽之症狀，已達於極點。

### 福義減價

福義減價

### 清一第

清一第

### 化黃牛

化黃牛







### 時令油

此油係選用上等芝麻，經科學方法精製而成，色澤鮮明，氣味芬芳，為家庭必備之良油。凡遇頭痛、牙痛、喉痛、眼痛、耳痛、鼻痛、口痛、舌痛、喉痛、心口痛、肚痛、腰痛、背痛、腿痛、腳痛、全身痛、百病痛，一經塗抹，立見奇效。此油不僅可治百病，且能滋陰補腎，強身健體，誠為居家旅行之必備良藥。

### 止痛粉

此藥專治各種痛症，如頭痛、牙痛、喉痛、眼痛、耳痛、鼻痛、口痛、舌痛、喉痛、心口痛、肚痛、腰痛、背痛、腿痛、腳痛、全身痛、百病痛，一經服下，立見奇效。此藥為居家旅行之必備良藥。

### 活胃散

此散專治胃病，如胃痛、胃酸、胃脹、胃下垂、胃潰瘍、胃癌等症。凡患胃病者，服此散後，立見奇效。此散為居家旅行之必備良藥。

### 律師董耀青

本律師事務所設於本市，專辦各種法律事務，如民事、刑事、經濟、契約、遺產、繼承、離婚、訴訟等。凡有法律糾紛者，請至本所諮詢，定能為您提供最妥善之法律建議。

### 華通商行

本商行經銷各種名廠貨品，如呢絨、綢緞、布匹、百貨等。貨真價實，童叟無欺。歡迎各界人士光臨選購。

### 北京信成線莊工廠廣告

本工廠專營各種絲綢、呢絨、布匹等，品質優良，價格公道。歡迎各界人士光臨選購。

### 中山先生紀念章章售處廣告

本處為紀念中山先生，特設紀念章章售處，歡迎各界人士踴躍購買。每枚售價大洋二角。

### 潤卿氏秘製安胎種子寶丹

此丹專治婦女不孕、胎動不安、產後虛弱等症。凡欲求子者，服此丹後，立見奇效。此丹為居家旅行之必備良藥。

### 心胃疼痛藥

此藥專治心胃疼痛、胃酸、胃脹等症。凡患心胃疼痛者，服此藥後，立見奇效。此藥為居家旅行之必備良藥。

### 眼科醫目復明

本診所專治各種眼疾，如近視、遠視、老花眼、白內障、青內障、黃內障、紅內障、眼瞼下垂、斜視、弱視等。凡患眼疾者，請至本診所諮詢，定能為您提供最妥善之治療方案。

### 平民讀本出版了

本出版社為普及知識，特出版平民讀本，內容豐富，價格低廉。歡迎各界人士踴躍購買。

### 濟元齋眼鏡店廣告

本眼鏡店專營各種名牌眼鏡，如近視鏡、遠視鏡、老花鏡、太陽鏡等。品質優良，價格公道。歡迎各界人士光臨選購。

### 腸風便血丸

此丸專治腸風便血、腹痛、泄瀉等症。凡患腸風便血者，服此丸後，立見奇效。此丸為居家旅行之必備良藥。

### 耳底龍通藥

此藥專治耳鳴、耳聾、耳痛等症。凡患耳疾者，服此藥後，立見奇效。此藥為居家旅行之必備良藥。



# The People's Tribune

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## Dissension In Parliament On Council Issue

**Baldwin to Make Statement But Cabinet Also Divided, Chamberlain Makes Plea for Free Hand**

United Press

London, March 1.—It was said today that a statement is expected from Premier Baldwin on the League Council question, and that the Cabinet is seriously divided. Chamberlain May Resign

Berlin, March 1.—Semi-official reports state that Premier Baldwin will communicate his instructions to M. Chamberlain for the League meeting next Thursday, notifying the House of Commons of his action. Mr. Chamberlain threatens to resign, if the cabinet does not endorse his views about the League Council extension.

Chamberlain Makes Plea

Reuter

London, March 1.—Addressing the League of Nations Parliamentary Committee, which recently resolved unanimously to urge the Government strenuously to oppose the proposal to make fundamental changes in all constitution of the League Council, Sir Austen Chamberlain reiterated that the Government had not yet decided upon the course it would follow. He declared that there was a real case for consideration of the composition of the Council. The demand that the practice of re-electing non-permanent members year after year should be abandoned was growing. He was immovably opposed to the suggestion that any State should be brought on the Council as counterpoise to Germany, but there was a sound argument for increasing the permanent membership since under the Locarno Agreement possibly Germany and all the present members except Japan would be regarded as interested parties and, therefore, unable to vote if a dispute under the Locarno Treaty were submitted to the Council.

The question how could the Council be made most effective for the maintenance of peace and conciliation was the real test that ought to be applied, not any counting of votes in a body where unless there was unanimity there could be no decision.

Keep Hands United

Sir Austen Chamberlain contended that if on great questions the British representatives were required to define their attitude unequivocally beforehand the delegates of other Governments would be forced into the same position and paralysis would result, owing to one State vetoing one solution and another State vetoing another solution. The only way to keep the door open for conciliatory negotiation was to avoid irrevocable commitments on the part of any delegate in advance he hoped that complete harmony might be achieved through preliminary conversations in the Locarno manner with the German delegates at Geneva. A variety of possible solutions suggested themselves. All that would be asked was that they would not be expected to go to Geneva with their hands tied.

Japanese Press

Reuter

Tokio, March 2.—The Japanese newspapers Hochi and Kokumin, commenting upon the proposed enlargement of the League Council, express sympathy with France and Poland but fear that expansion would result in the League becoming a "hotbed of international struggles", and consider that Poland's forebodings are unfounded.

## HELEN WILLS DEFEATS SPANISH TENNIS STAR; WINS CONNAUGHT CUP

United Press

Mont Carlo, March 1.—Helen Wills, the American women's tennis champion, today won the Duke of Connaught Cup by defeating Senorita Beal Varez, the Spanish star, by a score of 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Wills was also a winner in the doubles, where she played against Senorita Varez likewise.

## Don't Need Foreign Salt Gabelle Chief, Says Chinese Paper

**"Ching Pao" Demands Abolition of Office; Would Save \$3,700,000 Annually**

Asiatic

During the course of last week, the "Ching Pao" printed a long article severely attacking the Inspector-General of the Salt Gabelle.

The paper demands the abolition of the Inspectorate on the ground that it is not necessary as its work can be performed by the government audit department. For the sake of foreign bondholders of the 1913 Reorganization Loan, it is suggested that experienced foreign auditors and accountants could be employed by the government authorities for co-operating with the Chinese auditors as far as the salt revenues are concerned.

The paper says that by this way, the huge sum of \$3,700,000 can be saved annually. It therefore urges that after the departure of Sir F. Wilton for London, no foreigner should be employed to act as his successor as Inspector-General of the Salt Gabelle by the Chinese government.

In conclusion, the paper says that notwithstanding the unlawful seizure or retention of salt revenues by the Chinese militaries in the various provinces, the receipts are still sufficient to meet the requirements of the loan service every month.

## Swiss May Placate Russia in Cause of Disarm. Conference

**To Resume Negotiations Regarding Assassination of Soviet Envoy; Rumor Amends May Be Made**

United Press

Geneva, March 1.—Negotiations between Switzerland and Soviet Russia with reference to their recent dispute will be resumed immediately in hopes that an agreement may be reached which will allow the Russians to participate in the approaching preliminary Disarmament Conference under League of Nations auspices.

The French Government is again acting as intermediary.

The dispute centers around the assassination of the Soviet Envoy Vaslav Vorovsky at Lausanne in 1923, as well as the possibility of granting a pension to his daughter.

Relations between Switzerland and Soviet Russia were broken off following the acquittal of the slayer, Maurice Conradi, a Swiss engineer.

It is thought that the Swiss may express regret and grant a pension, since the Soviet Government declines to participate in any conference on Swiss soil under present circumstances.

## China Insists On Return Of Mixed Court

**Negotiations Taking Place Between Waichiaopu And Interested Powers; Make Definite Proposals**

Kuo Wen

According to information from reliable sources, negotiations between the Waichiaopu and the interested Powers regarding the Mixed Court in Shanghai were initiated sometime before the Chinese New Year, and since then the delegates of the Chinese Government and those of England, France, the United States, Japan and Italy have met twice a week at the Waichiaopu.

It is stated that the Chinese negotiators are guided by the following instructions: (1) That the Shanghai Mixed Court should be unconditionally returned to Chinese jurisdiction and that the demand of the Diplomatic Corps that it return to the status which it enjoyed prior to the revolution of 1911, should be rejected; (2) That after the retrocession of the Mixed Court a special court should be organized to try Sino-foreign cases with a higher court to deal with cases of appeal; and (3) That in accordance with Sino-foreign treaties a foreign consul may attend the hearing of a case involving his nationals as an observer instead of assessor as is the case now.

## U.S.-RUSS. TRADE DOUBLES IN YEAR

Tass

Moscow March 1.—According to the return just issued, the trade between the United States and Soviet Russia in the last fiscal year amounted to 103,767,657 dollars, which is nearly double the trade of the previous year.

The trade between the two countries is conducted through the agency of six commercial enterprises, viz. The Amtorg, All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Centrosyuz - America Inc., Selskossyuz America Inc., Elington-Schild Company and the Allied American Corporation. All the above enterprises have offices in New York. Amtorg represents the trading bureaus of several of the Republics of the Soviet Union.

Of the trade turnover between the two countries, imports into the Soviet Union amounted to 87,088,022 dollars, and exports to the United States amounted to 16,679,635 dollars. The total of Russian American trade in 1913 amounted only to 46,000,000 dollars.

## ANOTHER AIRMAN WILL TRY FOR POLE

United Press

Washington, March 1.—The "North Pole season" is on.

Announcement was made here today that, in competition with several other expeditions including one from Detroit and one from France, Lieut. Commander Richard Byrd will make a fresh effort to fly to the Pole.

Commander Byrd and his party expect to leave New York late this month on board a Ship-ping Board vessel, the Crantier, to establish a flight base at Spitzbergen, Norway.

The final dash will be made some time in May, it was said.

## INDIAN NATIONALIST PRINCE, MAN WHO WON'T TRUCKLE TO VICEROYS, CELEBRATES JUBILEE

London, February 1. (By Mail)

—The "Daily Herald" today publishes an appreciative article on the Gaekwar of Baroda, the great Indian Prince, who is referred to as the "man who refused to truckle to Viceroy". During the week-end he celebrated his jubilee, having ascended the throne in 1875. He is today the premier Hindu prince of all India.

But this popularity among the Indian people is due neither to this nor to the legends of his fantastic wealth. It is due to the fact that, almost alone among the Princes, he has always refused to truckle to the British Viceroy.

His independent attitude at the Delhi Durbar, regarded by indignant Anglo-India as an affront to the King Emperor, was enthusiastically approved by his own countrymen. He attended the Durbar dressed in white as a sign of nationalist mourning instead of donning his full royal regalia and, after making his obeisance to King George, he turned his back on the latter instead of retiring backward from the Presence. This "outrage" was raised in the House of Commons; and Keir Hardie, the founder of the

Independent Labour Party, scandalised the House when he defended the Gaekwar's mode of progression as normal since he was not a crab which alone could crawl backward!

The Gaekwar also incensed Anglo-India when he refused to raise a contingent of Imperial Service troops unless the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira were restored to him. Even more irritating to the Government in India has been the Gaekwar's constant friendship and openly avowed sympathy with the Indian Nationalist leaders. Tilak, for example, lived and worked for a considerable time in the Gaekwar's house in Bombay. Nor has he been content with merely asserting Indian rights against the claims of the British.

He has, throughout his long reign, aimed at making his State a practical demonstration that Indian rule can be better than British.

Primary education, for example, in Baroda, is compulsory and free. And the result is that the percentage of literacy in the State has been raised in a generation from 4 per cent. to 21.5 per cent, while in British India it is still only 5 per cent.

## CLOSING OF CANTON CUSTOMS HAS GIVEN RISE TO FRESH WAVE OF PATRIOTIC FERVOR

Asiatic

Shanghai, Feb. 27.—Notwithstanding the settlement of the Canton customs dispute, a fresh wave of patriotic fervor is obviously rising amongst the Chinese. Resolutions of protest against the action of the Customs Commissioner have been passed by numerous organizations during the last several days and sent to the Peking government demanding action against this act of imperialistic aggression and at the same time resolutions of encouragement and support were passed and sent to the Canton government. Resolutions were also passed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai who complained bitterly of the damage to Chinese trade caused by the action of the Commissioner of Customs at Canton.

A joint meeting of all public bodies cabled the Canton government stating that the customs belong to the Chinese people and must be taken out of the hands of the foreigners. A general meeting of textile workers, press factory employees, metal workers and dockers passed a resolution today condemning the Canton incident and pledging those present to fight with all available means against imperialism.

Urgo Asylum Workers

Canton, March 2.—Various labour guilds combined with the strikers are endeavouring to force the workers at the asylum for the insane and many other charitable institutions into a strike. These institutions are conducted by foreigners of various nationalities.

## PROTEST LEGATION'S USE OF WIRELESS FOR COMMERCIAL AND PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

Asiatic

The Chinese wireless station has petitioned the government complaining about the alleged illegal use of the foreign radio installations in China. According to the memorial, the foreign wireless stations, which have been erected within the precincts of the Legations and Consulates, are receiving and distributing wireless services and reports free of charge for propaganda purposes and consequently, the business of the Chinese radio stations is suffering badly from the effect.

In accordance with the resolutions of the Washington Conference concerning the use of foreign radio installations in China, they are to be exclusively used for diplomatic purposes between the Legations and their respective governments and not for commercial uses, says the petition.

Ask Protection

The memorialists, therefore, urge the government to take up the question with the Legations concerned with a view to protecting China's wireless rights as well as the business of the Chinese telegraph and wireless offices. Otherwise, they say, China should not be held responsible for the payment of foreign loans and debts which were secured by Chinese telegraph revenues.

In this connection, the "Sincenpao" declares that the free distribution of foreign wireless services in Peking, Tientsin and other cities without any understanding with the Chinese authorities is a violation against the Washington conference's resolutions and that if foreigners wish to have their own wireless services, they must buy them from the Chinese government radio stations, as wireless is a government monopoly in China.

## FASCIST GOVERNMENT NOT COMMITTED TO PRIVATE PROPERTY

United Press

Rome, March 1.—In a speech delivered here today on the occasion of the laying of a cornerstone for the first of a group of inexpensive dwellings to be built for Government employees, the Minister of Interior declared that "the Fascist Government has not been committed to the doctrine of private property."

The houses will be state-owned and controlled.

## Local Kuomintang Honor Sun Yat-sen On March Twelfth

**Anniversary Of Death Of Leader To Be Commemorated; Break Ground For Tomb In Nanking**

Asiatic

According to a Nanking despatch, the ceremony of breaking the ground for Dr. Sun Yat-sen's tomb on the Tzechingshan or Purple Mountain in Nanking will be made on the 12th instant, the first anniversary of the late leader's death.

The tomb will cost one million dollars and it will be built after Sino-foreign methods.

In Peking, the Kuomintang leaders have made arrangements with the management of the central park to open the gardens free to the public on the 12th instant in memory of the occasion while ample preparations are being made by the Kuomintang Executive Office in Peking in commemoration of the first anniversary of the death of the first Kuomintang President in China.

## Military Council of Canton to Confer On Expedition to North

**Government Terms Chang and Wu "Traitorous Monsters;" Also Pans "Law Protection" Campaigns**

Kuo Wen

Hongkong, Feb. 28.—The Military Council of the Canton Government is to call an extraordinary conference on the 5th for the discussion of the Anti North Expedition, to which all commanders above the rank of divisional commanders are being invited to attend personally.

In a declaration the Canton Government pointed out that the Wu Pei-fu-Chang Tso-lin alliance is detrimental to the country and people who shall rise up collectively to exterminate these two traitorous monsters. It also condemns the so-called "law protection and constitution preservation" campaigns as tools and pretexts utilised by interested parties to attained selfish ends, which the Nationalist Government shall sweep away in one strike.

## FIGURES ON NAVAL FORCES OF POWERS

United Press

London, March 1.—Japan has a total of 222 naval vessels actually built, as compared with 541 for the United States and 444 for the British Empire, a Blue Book issued here today shows.

Figures on the leading nations, for naval vessels actually constructed, are given as follows:

United States, 543; British Empire, 444; Italy, 247; Japan, 222; France, 219; Soviet Union, 173; Germany, 87.

## Kuominchun Hold Tientsin Battle Line

**Peuse in Battles on All Fronts; Expect Attacks Soon; Kiangsi Tupan to Chaban Wu**

Reuter

General Lu Chung-lin's troops continue to resist the advance of the Chihli-Shantung expedition against Tientsin.

Chung Mei

The Tientsin front seems to be witnessing a period of preparation and waiting on the part of Kuominchun at Tang Kuan Tun and the Shantung Chihli forces at Tsangchow, with Machang as a dead man's land between them unoccupied by either side.

The last heavy fighting appears to have taken place on Sunday night when Li Ching-lin's men attempted to rush the Kuominchun and were driven back, retreating south of Machang.

General Li Ching-lin, is reported to be at Tsangchow, his plan to move up to Machang having failed with the defeat on Sunday night. Commander Lu Chung-lin who heads the Kuominchun at the front, is back in Tientsin where he will remain until an order for the Kuominchun advance is given.

According to unofficial Chinese reports, the 1st Kuominchun now has 130,000 troops on the various fronts which are strung out from Jehol to Honan. Tabulating these fronts, the report refers to the Tung Kuan Tun area south of Tientsin, the district around Paoting and Taining on the Peking Hankow Railway, the Honan front at Chengchow and the Jehol front at Chaoyang.

The front at Paoting is being guarded by the 4th Kuominchun under Wei Yi-shan, who has his men at Kao Yang, Jen Chiu and Ho Chien.

Pi's Moves Uncertain

Reuter

Reports received locally in regard to General Pi Shou-cheng's projected naval expedition from Tsingtao are conflicting. One despatch states that the flotilla is expected to arrive this morning at Chefoo, where one of the gunboats will pick up General Pi and take him to Mukden via Dairen, the other four gunboats escorting the transports direct to Chinwangtao. From another source it is learned that General Pi is taking 5,000 men to Taku by sea and sending another 5,000 to the same destination by rail.

Li Sends for Help

Nippon Dempo

Tsinan, Mar. 1.—While Li Ching-lin is attempting to essay an attack on Tientsin on three sides, his forces are insufficient in strength to push through the plan with success. He has accordingly asked Chang Tsung-chang promptly to despatch reinforcements with the result that Chang has ordered Chu Yi-puo's Brigade, 2,000 strong at Tehchow to advance along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. At the same time he has urged Li not to essay an advance without consideration.

The Honan Front

Kuo Wen

General Yueh Wei-chun's (Continued on Page 2)



# The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

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THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE is published every morning except Monday and holidays.

Wednesday, March 3, 1926.

## "Fight It Out"

Under the above caption, the "Peking Leader" yesterday expressed a view of the Chinese situation in its annually recurring phase of civil war between rival war-lords which is largely shared by most foreigners. Our contemporary points to the inconclusive character of the fighting between the various armies and suggests that this "unwillingness of the winner to deal the final coup de grace has been due partly at least to a realization that some day he in turn might want to be treated with similar kindness." And the paper rightly emphasises that the "net result has been that the way was left open for a revival of the fighting at a later date—and that has meant that the civil wars have dragged on year after year with no definite progress toward a conclusive settlement"; and while it disclaims affirming that fighting is a good thing, the "Leader" goes on to hope that "this time the conflict will be carried through to a finish, with the definite and conclusive elimination of one side or the other."

### The Imperialists And A Bandit

We are afraid that this view of the Problem that is China entirely overlooks the dominating factor of the whole situation in that it assumes not only the ability and capacity of the warring chieftains to eliminate one another but the existence of objective conditions in China today in which a struggle *a outrance* could be waged between rival military forces. While our reading of history leads us definitely to reject the theory of a national settlement on the basis alone of a militarist victory by this or that war-lord, it is no less clear to us that no military leader in the North can at present inflict a decisive defeat on his rival in the optative sense expressed by the "Peking Leader". And the reason is obvious. Consider the course of two of the battles of the last campaign. General Kuo Sung-ling passed through the gate of Shanhaikuan on his march to Mukden at the head of the best-equipped and, probably, best-trained army ever assembled under a Chinese commander in modern times. It was the flower of all Chang Tso-lin's forces, and humanly speaking it could not fail to capture Mukden and drive the bandit ruler there into ignominious flight. It did not. Why?

The Imperialist supporters of Chang Tso-lin will tell you that the "strong man" of Manchuria, with his back to the wall, turned on his rebellious general and struck him down with his own right arm. Nothing can be false than this crude picture of the Mukden bandit triumphant, Kuo Sung-ling was defeated not by Chang Tso-lin but by the Unequal Treaties in operation in South Manchuria. All strategy and tactics demanded his passage through a clear and definite route of Chinese territory, but that passage was denied him by the Japanese on the alleged ground that military movements in the area would damage Japanese interests in the South Manchuria Railway Zone. And basing their pressure against Kuo Sung-ling on this point, the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria shepherded and compelled that brilliant and unfortunate officer to fight his last fight on a terrain prepared beforehand by the Japanese military advisers of Chang Tso-lin. There is not only Chinese authority for this grave statement, but corroboration of it is available in the testimony of Brigadier-General Reilly of the Reserve Corps of the United States Army who interviewed Kuo Sung-ling on the eve of the disaster on the Liaohs front. This distinguished American officer has stated that the Japanese practically shepherded Kuo Sung-ling in the direction of Chang Tso-lin's selected battle-ground.

### A Postulate Of The Situation

Look again at the course of the battle between the First Kuominchun and Li Ching-lin's army around Tientsin. There is no doubt whatever that fighting on this front was protracted and intensified to the distinct disadvantage of the Kuominchun by the persistent interference of some of the signatory Powers of the Boxer Protocol with their pedantic insistence on observance of the provisions of that Unequal Treaty. We commit no indiscretion when we state that the so-called inconclusiveness of the military results of the fighting before Tientsin has been due to no little extent to Kuominchun fear of complications with certain Foreign Powers who are suspected of harboring anti-nationalist designs. And generally it may be stated that this fear of alien interference, in one form or the other under the Unequal Treaties, is and has always been present as a dominant psychological as well as political factor throughout the recurring civil wars in China.

We therefore lay it down as a postulate of the whole situation in China today that there can be and shall be no finality in a purely militarist solution if only because the Unequal Treaties necessarily prevent the achievement of a real military decision.

## Japanese Mendacity And The Canton Government

The "North China Standard", which is the official organ of the Japanese Legation in Peking, published in its issue yesterday an article commenting, inter alia, on the financial situation of the Canton Government. The statement is made that "for financial reasons, as well as for safeguarding the sale of Russian oil, petroleum is placed under government monopoly, to the great distress of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Standard Oil Co. of New York." Another allegation is that the Canton Government has issued through the Central Bank of China (erroneously referred to in the article as the "Bank of Canton"), "capitalised at \$200,000, paper notes to the value of nearly seven million dollars. They are inconvertible notes, pure and simple, but are put in circulation by force.....Such a miserable financial system will bring about dreadful results the moment a breakdown takes place in financial circles."

We have to state that if the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Standard Oil Co. of New York are now in "great distress" at Canton, the responsibility for their present plight rests entirely with the two octopus organisations. They were the first to resort to "direct action" in the Imperialist struggle with the Canton Government by the institution of an oil blockade of the port at a time when, according to "historical precedent", the Government was thought to be on the eve of a disastrous fall. They cut off the supply of oil and succeeded in paralysing, for a brief but exceedingly grave period, the work of the Aviation forces of the Government as well as the movement of troops so far as that depended on motor transportation. There was also a danger—which presumably was envisaged by the Companies—of the population being driven to revolt in consequence of the stoppage of oil for illumination and other purposes.

### Why Mr. Dosser Was Arrested

From this perilous situation, the Canton Government was saved by the prompt assistance rendered by the representatives in China of the powerful Soviet oil organisation known as the Nefte-Syndicate. Shortly before the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Standard Oil Co. of New York attempted their strangle-hold on the Canton Government, Mr. T. V. Soong—who is Managing Director of the Central Bank of China at Canton and also Minister of Finance of the Canton Government—had negotiated a far-reaching agreement with the Nefte-Syndicate for the importation and marketing of Soviet oil in intra-mural China. The actual carrying-out of the agreement was engaging the attention of the parties when the oil crisis occurred at Canton; and Mr. Soong thereupon arranged with the representatives of the Nefte-Syndicate for the immediate delivery at Canton of Soviet oil. The attorney and chief representative of the Nefte-Syndicate was on his way to Canton in this connexion when the British Espionage Service in China had him arrested while he was in Hongkong en route to Canton. This is the real Imperialist reason why Mr. Dosser, the representative in question, was arrested in the summer and tried by the British Court at Shanghai miscalled the "International Mixed Court". The brief but dangerous delay caused by Mr. Dosser's arrest was successfully met and, thanks to the masterly arrangements of the Nefte-Syndicate's representatives, Soviet oil was soon pouring into Canton; and the disaster, engineered by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Standard Oil Co. of New York, was averted. While the Canton Government has no present intention actively to injure the commercial operations of these two Imperialist instruments of exploitation in China, it equally has no intention to forget the very vital assistance which the Soviet oil organisation rendered to it and the people of Kuangtung at a particularly dangerous crisis created by Anglo-American imperialist oil interests.

### Assistance To Bank Of Canton

The reply to the piece of Japanese mendacity regarding the Central Bank of China is that the notes of the Bank are circulating throughout the province at par and are accepted by the Customs and Post Office at Canton in payment of dues and duties. And a crushing refutation of the Japanese-inspired lie against the Bank may here be given. At the height of the British agitation against the Canton Government, when the latter was being daily accused of Bolshevism and communising everything in the City including private banks, there was a great run on the Canton branch of the Bank of Canton, (whose headquarters are at Hongkong) which the British consular authorities in the Shameen were reported to have inspired. The Manager of the Bank, faced with a rapidly vanishing treasury which could not be refilled owing to the strike, approached the Managing Director of the Central Bank of China for assistance. The latter, with the approval of the Canton Government, at once flung into the vaults of the Bank of Canton SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SILVER with a promise of twice as much if needed. The run was instantly stopped. Of course, Reuters have not considered such an item of news worth while circulating, and doubtless hardly anyone in the foreign community in the Capital has heard of this signal act of service which a Government, accused of a policy of nationalising banks and other privately-owned enterprises, rendered to the Bank of Canton and saved it from closing its doors.

## Asia To Have Own Olympic Sports Meet

International Contest For Oriental Peoples to be Held in Baku Next April; to Include all Usual Events

Moscow, Feb. 28.—Preparations are now in full swing for the organisation of international Olympic games for Oriental peoples to be held in Baku in April next. This Olympiad, or Octobriad as it is called, was decided upon at a conference of athletic and sport organisations recently held in Baku. The contests will include all the usual features of Olympic games as well as horse riding, shooting etc. Also the first Oriental chess tournament will be arranged. The contests, for teams and individuals, will be open for the representatives of all Oriental peoples.

### Chaliapin To Sing For Homeland Now

Russian Singer Will Appear In State-owned Theatres Of Moscow And Leningrad

Moscow, March 1.—Chaliapin, the famous Russian singer who has long been under fire here on a charge of catering to capitalist America at the expense of his native land, has consented to appear in both Moscow and Leningrad next autumn through agreement with the state-owned theatres, it was announced today.

### SUZANNE LENGLEN'S HEART TROUBLE MAY BE A DUKE

In a Monte Carlo dispatch which we published yesterday, the *United Press* reported that Suzanne Lenglen, the French tennis "dragon fly", was said by her physicians to require a thorough rest. Unless this was taken, her heart might be permanently damaged. The true meaning of this cardiac reference is possibly indicated in a message from a Nice correspondent who states that there have been persistent rumors for some time past of a marriage between Mlle. Lenglen and an English nobleman.

Suzanne had the question lately put to her as to whether she had received a proposal from an English Duke, and jocularly she replied, "Everybody seems anxious to marry me off except mother and father." Suzanne admitted she was very fond of the Duke as a friend, but could not understand the rumours which were current. She also said to Miss Helen Wills, who was present, "Why are they so anxious to get us married?" and Miss Wills, with a fine sense of humour, intervened with "Perhaps they think we play better doubles than singles."

The English Duke referred to is believed to be the Duke of Westminster who was divorced by his second wife last year. His first wife also divorced him for adultery and desertion. He is fabulously rich, drawing most of his income from rack-renting his tenants in the West End of London.

### WALES BEATS ENGLAND ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

London, March 1.—At Selhurst today Wales beat England at Association football by three goals to one.

### Pirate Attack

Hongkong, March 2.—Pirates attacked a Chinese town near Kongmoon, H. M. S. Faulkner and an armed boat from H.M.S. Moth beat off the pirates.

## LABOR

### London Engineers' Lockout Threatens

London, March 1.—An engineering lockout has been brought a step nearer owing to a meeting of strikers at the London firm of printing machine manufacturers, Robert Hoe, which was the origin of the dispute, reaffirming the decision not to return to work.

Their attitude will be further discussed at a joint meeting of the executives of the seven firms involved, when efforts will be made to avert a stoppage.

### Strike In Japanese Mills In Shanghai

Shanghai, March 1.—A critical situation has arisen in the cotton mill district where 3,400 employees of the Japanese mills are striking against the regulations.

The strikers yesterday attacked one mill, killing a Japanese foreman.

There are signs of the trouble spreading to the other foreign mills. The Chinese and foreign police are co-operating for the maintenance of order.

### KUOMINCHUN HOLD TIEN-TSIN BATTLE LINE

(Continued from Page 1)  
troops are now concentrating at Chung Mou, district situated half way between Kaifeng and Chengchow. Strong defence works are being erected so as to prevent the advance of General Chin Yun-ao's troops upon Chengchow where the Honan now makes his headquarters.

### Expect Decisive Battle

De-patches from Kaifeng indicate that the main forces of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and General Yueh Wei-chun are being concentrated in the vicinity of Chengchow where the fate of Honan will be decided in the course of a few days.

### To Chaban Wu

Tupan Fang Peng-jen of Kiangsi has been formally appointed to head an expedition to conduct a "chaban" of Hupeh affairs, or in other words to attempt to drive out Wu Pei-fu.

A private telegram received in Peking is quoted as announcing that the Tupan has nominated Kiang Chao-ping to head the expedition and that preparations are already under way for the mobilization of the anti-Wu army in Kiangsi.

It is said that three divisions will form the army for the invasion of Hupeh, the vanguard of which is to start on the 4th.

Before accepting this new task, it is said that Tupan Fang consulted with Sun Chuan-fang of Nanking, Chao Heng-ti of Hunan and the Szechuan generals including Liu Hsiang, Yuan Tsun-ming and others.

### No Shanhaikuan Battle

The expected Fengtien offensive against the Kuominchun on the Shanhaikuan front did not materialize yesterday. According to information received by the Kuominchun, Marshal Chang Tso-lin on the 25th gave orders for the attack and began moving his men toward Chang Li, which they now occupy.

The Kuominchun, however, were prepared for the attack with strong entrenchments around Luanchow and it is this which is reported to have postponed the Fengtien onslaught.

### Peace Factions Active

Tientsin, Mar. 1.—General Kao Wei-yueh, Commander of the Seventh Division of the Fengtien Army, arrived in Changli from Chinchow, yesterday, at the head of his forces. His commanding office removed to Changli the same day. Although the Fengtien forces at Shanhaikuan are

### England Has Eyes on Singapore Laborers

London, March 1.—In the House of Commons today Mr. F. G. Penny (Conservative) asked whether the Cantonese Bolshevik elements in the Straits Settlements were carrying on propaganda and fomenting strikes, also whether the master tailors at Singapore had petitioned the Governor to have the Tailors' Guild broken up and the ring-leaders deported.

Lt.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery (Secretary of State for the Colonies) stated that the recent strikes had been economic. The answer to the second part of the question was in the affirmative but the Governor had reported that the master tailors had not produced evidence to support their allegations and consequently the deportations had not been effected.

Lt.-Col. Amery declared that the Colonial Government was watching the situation.

### WANT AUDIENCE ON TIME AT "GONDOLIERS"

Anybody who has ever had anything to do with a stage performance knows how disconcerting it is for the artists when late comers among the audience keep dribbling along in a steady stream halfway through the first act. The management of the P. I. A. D. C., which is staging performances of "The Gondoliers" on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, is therefore making an earnest appeal to its patrons to turn up as punctually as possible on those occasions so as to enable the curtain to be raised promptly at 9.15 each evening. The general public will in this way be doing its bit towards the smooth running of the show and the enjoyment of the many will not have to be sacrificed to the tardiness of the few.

Booking for all three performances is still open at the Pavilion. The first two nights are pretty well booked up by now but there are still a few good seats available for Saturday evening's show.

### HONOR MURDERED SOVIET COURIER

Moscow, March 1.—Theodor Nette, the diplomatic Courier who was murdered in the train in Latvia on the way to Riga has been posthumously decorated with the Order of the Red Flag. Johann Makhmatal, the other Courier who accompanied Nette and who was seriously wounded in the fight with the railers, whose object was to seize the diplomatic post, has also been decorated with the Order. Makhmatal is lying in a hospital in Riga.

threatening to start activities, it is generally understood that they are not really aiming at war but the activities are simply intended for a menace to the Kuominchun in view of the fact that peace advocates are gaining in strength in Mukden. These peace-advocates point out that should the Fengtien forces attempt to take a move with little attention to the circumstances, they will have their back menaced by the Kuominchun on the Jehol front.



## The Kuomintang Declares Its Stand

Conclusion of the Text of the Declaration of the Second National Conference of the Kuomintang; Militarists as Puppets of the Imperialists; Who the Foes are and How to Defeat Them

How foreign imperialism has in every case linked itself up with the forces that work for evil in China may be seen from the following facts. It will be seen that the imperialists, in order to perpetrate their aims for the gradual disruption of China and to make her a ready prey to their economic and political exploitation, have been playing a cool game by making use of the militarists, officials, compradores, and other forces of evil in China.

We know, in the first place, that during the Yuan Shih-kai regime the foreign bankers lent a huge loan of \$250,000,000 to help Yuan's monarchic scheme and financed his campaign to suppress the republican South. In 1917 and 1918, Japan lent the War Participation Loan and the Ammunition Loan of the value of \$300,000,000 to Tuan Chi-jui in order that he might make use of the money to wipe out the Constitutional Army of the Southwest.

Toward 1918, when the European War had been ended, the Big Powers could turn their attention once more to the Far East, and they at once used all their influence to check the growing influence of Japan, at the same time helping Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu to rise to power. The full extent of the financial assistance given them in the form of loans is not accurately known up to this day. On their part, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, following the dictates of the foreign powers, did their best to fight against the Revolutionary Government in Canton. For the capitalist powers have not lent their financial help to the militarists for nothing, and the latter know well what is expected of them and are willing to sacrifice many things to curry their favour. The greatest political object of the foreign capitalists is of course the suppression of all patriotic and popular movements.

### Imperialists' Puppets

After the fall of the Chihli Party toward the winter of 1924-25, Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin returned to power, half openly as the proteges of the British, the American and the Japanese governments. Having a man at the head of the Government who is their tool and their puppet, the imperialists could of course do whatever struck their fancy in China. At the same time, the militarists under the direct protection of the foreign powers could also do what they liked with the people and could afford to ignore and defy the people's opinion.

So we find Tuan Chi-jui on his assuming office, giving formal assurance of the recognition of the unequal treaties in exchange for the powers recognizing his government. So also, we find in last summer, following the Shanghai and the Shamen massacres, Chang Tso-lin exerting all his power to suppress the patriotic movements and demonstrations against the British in the areas over which he had control. Especially notorious was his suppression of labor unions and labor organizations both in Shanghai and Tientsin.

It may seem that the militarists of lesser standing might do less harm to the nation, or at least might not be important enough to be made use of by the foreign powers. An examination of the facts will prove the contrary to be the case.

For instance, the invasion by Kuangtung by Tang Chi-yao in last

summer was inspired by the Japanese and the French. So also with Chen Chiung-ming, who all along has been openly and shamelessly supported by the British in Hongkong. Since last summer, Chen was able actually to make Hongkong his base of action for all hostile activities against the Canton Government. Ammunitions were sent by way of Hongkong, funds were transmitted through Hongkong banks, and the northern fleet used Hongkong as the base from which they could spy the activities of the Nationalist government and also carry military supplies to the hostile forces on the south.

In return for the British services, Chen Chiung-ming did in the south what Chang Tso-lin did in the north. The former's movements were severely suppressed at Haifeng, and the laborers' movements at Swatow were interfered with in the same way that they were interfered with by Li Ching-lin in Tientsin.

### The Gold Franc Case

All compradores have essentially the same simple, money-making motive. This applies to most of the recent Minister of Finance in the Peking Government, from Wang Keh-min to Li Shih-hao. Where a personal gain is involved, big losses to the national treasury are as nothing to these creatures of foreign domination; witness the settlement of the Gold Franc question.

To single out a single instance of how compradores work against their national conscience, we need only to mention the case of Chen Lien-poh, comprador for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shamen, who during the fall of 1924 was directly the agent of the British to lead a reaction against the Canton Government. The idea that a Chinese could, by the help of British money, buy and send ammunition and organize non-descript corps to fight against the Chinese Government at Canton may seem incredible, but is nevertheless a fact which provides food for thought.

The case was already mentioned by Chairman Sun Yet-sen in his cable to ex-Premier MacDonald. But after the defeat, he was still able to stay comfortably in Hongkong, and continue his activities against the Chinese.

While the officials are the servants of the militarists in their exploitation of the country, the country landlords are the co-partners and accomplices of the compradores rendering services to the foreign nations.

So hand in hand, and working through a sinister nexus of causes and effects, these agents of foreign domination work steadily and unrelentingly for a gradual disruption of the political and economic fabric of the nation. And the foreign imperialists, always knowing what is good for them, have always stood by and looked upon with satisfaction, and whenever occasion requires, give these agents a push and wish them Godspeed in their work of disintegrating the country.

### The Ways Out

So, in conclusion, we come back to the same points with which we started, viz., the only road to salvation for the country lies in the following:

(1) Internationally, we have to overthrow imperialism, and in order to do this, we have (a) to co-operate with the countries where a revolution has already been effected, (b) to join forces with the oppressed and down-trodden

nations, and (c) to work together with the exploited and the down-trodden classes in the imperialistic nations.

(2) Internally, we have to fight against the agents of foreign capitalism and imperialism, first the militarists, and then the officials, compradores and the country bourgeoisie. The necessary steps are: (a) the establishment of a people's army, (b) the creation of an honest government, (c) the promotion and protection of new industries, and (d) the protection of farmers' and labor organizations.

In short, we cannot go beyond what is pointed out by the Chairman in seeking a way for national salvation, namely, by awakening the whole masses of the people, and by cooperating with the peoples of the earth who are ready to treat us as equals.

### Section III

#### Recent Endeavours of the Party

As we have always believed in the doctrine and programme laid down by the Chairman, we have always been following the line indicated for us under the direct guidance of the Chairman, since the First National Conference was terminated. But we have to do this under the most unfavorable circumstances, and if we have gone steadily forward, it is not for the lack of a consciousness of the extreme difficulties that beset our path. The British in Hongkong and Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu in the north, with the help of Chen Chiung-ming, Yang Hsi-min and Liu Chen-huan have, under the direct protection of the foreign interests, carried on a strenuous campaign against us.

#### Organizing Efforts

Undaunted by all this opposition, we have established a country-wide organization of local party offices for the purpose of spreading the influence of the party among the people. We have, through the military academies and officers' training corps, created a party army which will serve as the beginning of a true people's army of China. In the civil spheres, there are organizations of farmers and laborers to teach them to protect their own interests.

#### Military Efforts

We have fought against the armies who are in league with the Peiyang clique in the north, and we have defeated the volunteer corps organized by the merchants in Hongkong. And we have directly challenged the armies of Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun themselves.

After the downfall of the Chihli Party, the Chairman himself went up north, and issued two manifestos, the one on the abolition of unequal treaties being directly aimed at the imperialistic scheme, and the other on the calling of a people's conference intended to deal a fatal blow to the militarist system within the country. Although the Chairman was not able to live to see the realization of his plans, yet, as messages that struck deep into the breasts of the nation, they have a gigantic and enduring influence over the hearts of the people.

Today these few catch-words and phrases popularised by Sun Yat-sen have been permanently stamped on the heads of the whole young China, and have become the common property of all thinking Chinese.

Throughout the Shanghai and Shamen Massacres of last summer and the recent popular movements in Peking, we could see that the whole nation has been aroused and the people are coming more and more to take a share in the affairs of the country. Popular opinion is a growing force which claims to be recognized as a political power.

#### See Victory Ahead

Along the Huangho and on both sides of the Yangtze, there are

## CHIC CO OFFICIALS IN LEAGUE WITH GUNMEN, IS CITY'S COMPLAINT

American Cities Fear Rising Tide of Crime; Chicago Appeals to Congress; N. Y. Investigates.

growing and rapidly developing farmers' organizations and in the public demonstrations they have come to play a more and more important role.

At present, the territory of Kuangtung has been united under command of the Revolutionary Government, all opposing forces have been defeated, and an army, whose purpose is to serve the people, has been perfected. While we may still occasionally suffer from the molestations of the foreign powers, we are confident that the victory of the national cause cannot be far away.

Reuter

New York, February 28.—Declaring that public officials in the city are in secret alliance with gunmen and bootleggers and are beneficiaries of wholesale violations of the law, a petition, signed by Chicago citizens, has been presented to the Senate through Vice-President Dawes appealing to Congress to investigate and check "the prevailing conditions of crime."

Meanwhile, Governor Smith of New York, has appointed a committee with a view to investigating the rising tide of crime.

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Subscribers to the Eleventh Year Loan of the Republic of China (1922) are hereby notified that amortisation of this Loan during 1926 will take place as follows:—  
10th May, 1926; 7th Drawing (\$1,000,000); redemption begins 31st May.  
10th November, 1926; 8th Drawing (\$1,000,000); redemption begins 30th November.

F. A. Aglen

Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs,

Consolidated Debt Office,

Peking, 6th February, 1926.

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## Prospects Dark for Opening of Schools

No Funds in Sight For Colleges; Russian Boxer Indemnity Fund Not a Promising Purse

Kuo Wen  
There seems absolutely no prospect of the Government schools being able to reopen and resume class work at the present moment in view of the lack of funds and responsible officials to support them. Though the Education Ministry appears to be exerting its utmost to do something morally in support of these educational institutions, on account of the tremendous sum required even for meeting on month's expenses, which are estimated to amount to some \$220,000, and the absence of a responsible head in the Finance Ministry to endorse any financial scheme in this connection, such support is of no material assistance, as far as the reopening of the schools is concerned.

It is understood that a section of the educationalists have been endeavouring to secure an advance from the Russian Boxer Indemnity Fund to meet the urgent need at the moment, but from quarters who are closely connected with this fund, it is pointed out that some great difficulties have to be surmounted, which seems unlikely according to existing circumstances, before a release from this source can be hoped for.

A similar attempt was made last year and proved futile because of the refusal of the financial authorities to counter-sign the release. In this present case, though the Commission in charge of this fund may agree, the approval of the Inspector-General of Customs must be secured as well, which is not likely to be forthcoming because of the absence of a Minister in the Ministry of Finance, whose endorsement is necessary.

Further it is learned that this source has been pledged as security for various loans by the Finance Ministry up to the 27th year 1933, and the most the educationalists can hope for is to pledge this fund to be derived after the 27th year for a loan to be floated in the market or negotiated with the native banks.

Such being the case it is feared that the efforts of the educationalists will be of little avail.

### Lower Schools Open

Chung Mei  
The higher, middle and primary schools require \$180,000 per month, it is said and there are prospects of that amount be forthcoming.

The middle and primary schools attached to the men and women's normal universities have opened although they sent a delegation to appeal to the Ministry of Education for funds since the teachers have been unpaid for eight months.

The regular middle and primary schools wrote to Communist Lu Chung-lin demanding that they receive a share of the newly imposed cigarette tax, part of which was earmarked for education. The reply came back, however, that these institutions already have funds set aside for them, and since it was originally decided that they should not share in this tax, nothing can be done.

## Zita Will Try To Get Crown Jewels Back

Asiatic  
Berlin, March 1.—Ex-Empress Zita arrived at Paris today to start her lawsuit against the purchasers of the crown jewels from her husband who sold them at a big loss, owing to the urgent need of money.

## 725-MILE NON-STOP FLIGHT THROUGH FOG ESTABLISHES RECORD

United Press  
Boston, March 1.—By making a 725-mile non-stop flight from Dayton, Ohio, to Boston today in five hours and fifty minutes, an air mail pilot today set a new record.

The flight included passage through fog and clouds, and the reaching of altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet.

## General Tang Turns From Hunan Tupan

Joins With Kuomintang in South; Charges Chao With Alliance With Wu Against Interests of People

Asiatic  
Changsha despatches indicate that General Tang Shen-tze has declared his independence against Tupan Chao Hen-ti who is sending troops to northern Hunan to suppress the revolt. General Tang is reported to be in secret agreement with General Tan Yen-kai of the Kuomintang army in Kuangtung and consequently a fresh civil war will soon break out between Hunan and Kuangtung. General Tang charges his chief for alleged alliance with Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin to destroy the provincial constitution of Hunan and that Wu Pei-fu's activities against Hunan will lead to endless armed conflict in the country and he is, therefore, the enemy of the nation and people who are clamouring for peace.

Hence, civil war is now extending to the south-west, affecting no less than six provinces, viz: Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi, Hunan and Kuangtung.

### Germany Mourns

Asiatic  
Berlin, March 1.—Yesterday was set aside as Germany's national mourning day in commemoration of the first anniversary of the death of President Ebert. The day was also consecrated to the memory of the millions who lost their lives in the World War.

All public buildings half-masted their flags and memorial services were held in the churches.

### Execute Li Shao-kuei

Kuo Wen  
Pengpu, Feb. 28.—Li Shao-kuei, son of General Li Chun-ye of Anhui, was executed by order of General Chen Tiao-yuan this morning. Li Shao-kuei, alias Li Tai-sha, had been known to be the leader of a big gang which terrorised the people of Anhui and was arrested in Nanking last week and extradited to the Pengpu military court.

## CHU CHAO-HSIN ON WAY TO ROME

Reader  
London, March 1.—Mr. Chu Chao-hsin and Mrs. Chu have departed for Geneva, en route to Rome, where Mr. Chu is to take up the Ministership.

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## Assigning Of Follies Under Discussion; Still No Cabinet

Chia Teh-yao Definitely Stated For Premier; Other Posts Considered at Special Meeting

Kuo Wen  
A special meeting was held at the private residence of the Chief Executive yesterday afternoon when the cabinet situation again formed the chief topic of discussion.

Although General Chia Teh-yao, Minister of War, has been definitely stated for the post of formal Premier, the allotment of cabinet portfolios is still under consideration and some time will elapse before the appointment of the new Cabinet is gazetted by mandate. The meeting Monday afternoon failed to reach any definite agreement on the matter.

## Shanghai Merchants Wire Tariff Demands

Delegates From National Chamber of Commerce Union Call on Conference Delegates

Kuo Wen  
Shanghai, March 1.—The General Chamber of Commerce wired to the Peking Government yesterday demanding the inclusion of porcelain, native hemp-cloth and silk products into the proposed Sino-Japanese reciprocal tariff treaty as articles which shall enjoy reciprocal privileges, and the shortening of the treaty to five or three years.

### Peking Merchants Call

Kuo Wen  
Two delegates of the National Union of Chambers of Commerce called on Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. C. T. Wang and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan at four o'clock yesterday afternoon in connection with matters relative to the Special Tariff Conference.

Among the questions on which the two delegates sought information were the enforcement of the national tariff law, the rate of interim surtax, the establishment of a public treasury to handle the customs receipts, foreign factories in China, conclusion of reciprocal treaties with the Powers and the taxation of foreign tobacco and wines.

### Tientsin Trains

Chung Mei  
The morning train from Tientsin was only fifteen minutes late yesterday, arriving at Chienmen at twelve thirty. The afternoon train both ways is much slower since it has been converted into a local, stopping at all stations.

Last night an express train left the Peking Hankow station for Chengchow.

## Leaves For Canton

Kuo Wen  
Shanghai, March 1.—Mr. Kuo Tai-chi left for Canton yesterday in response to the invitation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

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11th "	12th, 13th, 14th June
12th "	2nd, 3rd October
13th "	9th, 10th, 11th October
14th "	20th, 30th, 31st October
15th "	5th, 6th, 7th November
16th "	20th, 21st November

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T. F. SUNG Sub-Manager

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